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1930.

Swansea
Sanitary



Port
Authority



JOINT BOARD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Port Sanitary Offices:
10 SOMERSET PLACE, SWANSEA.

Telephone -
SWANSEA, 3523.

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THE SWANSEA PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY JOINT BOARD.

Chairman :
Councillor GEORGE GETHIN.

Vice-Chairman :
Alderman DAVID RICHARDS (St. John's).

| | | | |
|--|-----|------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Representing Swansea Corporation :</i> | | | |
| Alderman David Richards (St. John's) (Vice-Chairman) | | Alderman | E. G. Protheroe, J.P. |
| „ T. Jenkins. | | „ | G. Arbour Stephens, M.D. |
| „ G. H. Hollett. | | Councillor | T. James. |
| Councillor J. J. Malyn. | | „ | J. Harris. |
| „ H. Davies. | | „ | W. T. M. Hughes. |
| <i>Representing Neath Rural District Council</i> ... | | | |
| „ Neath Corporation | ... | Councillor | Mrs. Amy Jones. |
| | | „ | George Gethin (Chairman). |
| | | „ | W. K. Owen. |
| „ Port Talbot Corporation | ... | Alderman | J. Lewis. |
| | | Councillor | J. A. Brown. |
| „ Porthcawl Urban District Council | ... | „ | D. J. Rees, J.P. |
| „ Penybont Rural District Council | ... | „ | J. I. D. Nicholl, J.P. |
| „ Cowbridge Rural District Council | ... | „ | Alfred L. Searle. |

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Clerk : H. L. Lang-Coath. *Medical Officer :* Alfred Hanson, M.R.C.S.

Deputy Medical Officer : Thomas Evans, M.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

W W Hellyer, M.R.C.S., Port Talbot Ian Duguid, M B , Neath District
G. M. A. Thomas, Porthcawl

Treasurer : W. H. Ashmole.

Chief Inspector : *Inspector under Unsound Food Regulations ; and Executive Officer, Rats Order .*
J. A. Davies, C.R.S.I. (Cert. Meat & Foods).

Assistant Inspector and Food Inspector
G. W. Hale, C.R.S.I. (Cert. Meat & Foods).

Assistant Inspectors :

| | |
|--|--|
| SWANSEA. H. W. Baxter, C.R.S.I. (Cert. Meat & Foods). T. H. Hearne, C.R.S.I. H. G. Williams, C.R.S.I. (Cert. Meat & Foods). Hubert Bowen, A.R.S.I. (Cert. Meat & Foods). | PORT TALBOT—R. A. Best, C.R.S.I. NEATH DISTRICT—M. T. Johns. PORTHCAWL—Capt. A. Mably. |
|--|--|

Medical Officer's Clerk : A. Davies.

Ratcatcher : George Thomas.

Junior Clerk : T. J. Richards.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

—:O.—

To :

The Chairman and Members of the

Swansea Port Sanitary Authority, Joint Board.

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1930.

In comparison with the year 1929, the increase in the trade of the ports under your Authority has not been maintained, but has fluctuated considerably. This seems to apply more or less to all British and indeed, world ports, and when it is remembered that over seven million tons of shipping is laid up, a drop of 338 vessels entering the ports, and of 252,738 in the tonnage carried by those vessels, does not seem out of proportion when the general world trade is considered.

Actually there has been an increase in the foreign trade of Port Talbot ; at Neath with 18 fewer vessels, there has been an increase of 4,184 in tonnage.

At Swansea there has been a large drop in the importation of oil, but whether this will be permanent, or is due to general over-production, cannot be stated for a year or two.

The number of cases of infectious disease, and indeed, of other illness on vessels arriving in the area of your Authority, has been below the average.

During the year, 27 Deratization Certificates and 471 Deratization Exemption Certificates have been issued, a proportion of the latter being accounted for, by the fact that oil carrying ships are exceptionally free from rat infestation. This also applies to a large number of local traders from the Continent trading in coal, minerals, and other cargoes unattractive to rats.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1930.

The totals of vessels and tonnage, foreign and coastwise, entering the Swansea Port Sanitary District, are kindly supplied by H. M. Collector of Customs, with the exception of fishing vessels, which are compiled from the records of the department.

I.—TABLE A.

| | Number. | Tonnage. | Number Inspected. | | Number reported to be Defective. | Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied. | Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | By the Medical Officer of Health. | By the Sanitary Inspector. | | | |
| FOREIGN. | | | | | | | |
| Steamers | 3,141 | 3,328,933 | 191 | 3,259 | 490 | 447 | 6 |
| *Motor | 118 | 250,299 | | | | | |
| Sailing | 27 | 4,079 | 9 | 27 | 4 | 4 | — |
| Fishing | 17 | 1,801 | — | 17 | 2 | 2 | — |
| TOTAL FOREIGN ... | 3,303 | 3,585,112 | 110 | 3,303 | 496 | 453 | 8 |
| COASTWISE. | | | | | | | |
| Steamers | 2,411 | 1,510,774 | 6 | 2,388 | 269 | 231 | 3 |
| *Motor | 120 | 53,386 | | | | | |
| Sailing | 103 | 6,679 | — | 78 | 6 | 5 | — |
| Fishing | 818 | 89,200 | — | 753 | 86 | 74 | — |
| TOTAL COASTWISE ... | 3,452 | 1,660,039 | 6 | 3,219 | 361 | 310 | 3 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN & COASTWISE | 6,755 | 5,245,151 | 116 | 6,522 | 857 | 763 | 11 |

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

The following table gives the totals of vessels and tonnage, foreign and coastwise, entering the individual ports comprising the Swansea Port Sanitary District.

| District. | Foreign. | Tonnage. | Coastwise. | Tonnage. | Total Vessels Foreign and Coastwise | Total Tonnage Foreign and Coastwise |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SWANSEA | 2,211 | 2,624,786 | 2,727 | 1,325,333 | 4,938 | 3,950,119 |
| NEATH | 130 | 34,870 | 201 | 40,760 | 331 | 75,630 |
| PORT TALBOT ... | 962 | 925,456 | 453 | 284,824 | 1,415 | 1,210,280 |
| PORTHCAWL ... | — | — | 71 | 9,122 | 71 | 9,122 |
| TOTALS | 3,303 | 3,585,112 | 3,452 | 1,660,039 | 6,755 | 5,245,151 |

Number of vessels, tonnage (foreign and coastwise), entering the Swansea Port Sanitary district during the preceding five years.

| Year. | Number of Vessels. | | Total Foreign and Coastwise. | Tonnage. | | Total Tonnage, Foreign and Coastwise |
|-------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Foreign. | Coastwise. | | Foreign. | Coastwise. | |
| 1925 | 2,304 | 4,184 | 6,488 | 3,215,600 | 1,703,968 | 4,919,568 |
| 1926 | 1,721 | 2,440 | 4,161 | 2,030,355 | 982,035 | 3,012,390 |
| 1927 | 2,861 | 3,483 | 6,344 | 3,478,269 | 1,728,585 | 5,206,854 |
| 1928 | 2,637 | 3,269 | 5,906 | 3,118,840 | 1,619,388 | 4,738,228 |
| 1929 | 3,366 | 3,727 | 7,093 | 3,732,244 | 1,775,645 | 5,507,889 |

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(A) Passenger traffic during 1930 :—Usually no passenger traffic is dealt with at the port. An exception occurred this year when the s.s. Laconia landed 158 passengers from New York via Boston, U.S.A., chiefly to attend a local function.

The vessel was visited when lying at the roads by the Medical Officer of Health. There being no sickness on board, the passengers were landed by tender, and after the usual formalities were allowed to proceed to their destinations.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

The port is not an accredited alien port, but during this year at the request of the Immigration Officer, alien passengers arriving in cargo vessels, who intended to remain in this country for more than three months, were subject to medical examination.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of cargo vessels arriving with alien passengers | ... | ... | 10 |
| Total number of alien passengers medically examined | ... | ... | 115 |
| Certificates issued | ... | ... | Nil |

(B) Cargo traffic. Principal imports and exports :—

IMPORTS.—Iron Ore, Copper and other Ores, Iron and Steel, Timber and Deals, Pitwood and Mining Timber, Grain and Flour, Potatoes, Onions, Fish, General Merchandise, and Oil.

EXPORTS.—Cement, Coal and Coke, Patent Fuel, Iron and Steel, Rails, Tinplates, Grain and Flour, General Merchandise, and Oil.

SWANSEA.

PORT TALBOT.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Imports and Exports. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Imports and Exports. |
|-------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
| 1925 | 1,697,466 | 5,333,519 | 7,030,985 | 1925 | 402,190 | 2,219,073 | 2,621,263 |
| 1926 | 1,908,718 | 2,929,588 | 4,838,306 | 1926 | 303,522 | 924,877 | 1,228,399 |
| 1927 | 2,086,167 | 5,679,778 | 7,765,945 | 1927 | 341,256 | 2,301,723 | 2,642,979 |
| 1928 | 1,694,672 | 5,104,951 | 6,799,623 | 1928 | 379,934 | 1,769,319 | 2,149,253 |
| 1929 | 1,497,187 | 6,239,319 | 7,736,506 | 1929 | 508,903 | 2,374,576 | 2,883,479 |
| 1930 | 1,471,856 | 5,422,757 | 6,894,613 | 1930 | 601,689 | 2,558,305 | 3,159,994 |

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE PORT PRINCIPALLY TRADES.

The trade of the Port is world-wide, cargoes of wheat, cereals, food stuffs, and minerals of all descriptions arriving from Australian, Indian, North and South American ports (East and West Coasts), Canadian and Far Eastern ports. A busy trade is carried on with Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, also France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, etc., in food-stuffs and other miscellaneous cargoes.

There are numerous lines of steamers trading between Swansea and all parts of the world. Merchants thus have frequent and regular opportunities of shipping large or small consignments.

OIL TRADE.

Swansea is now the greatest oil port in the Kingdom, which has been brought about by the great undertaking of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and their allies, the National Oil Refineries. The trade in crude and refined oil, and motor spirit, in and out of Swansea docks amounts to 2,000,000 tons per annum.

A regular service of tank steamers of 8,000 to 12,000 tons capacity, bring the crude oil from Abadan in Persia: cargoes of oil also arrive from the Mexican oil fields. The refined product is distributed to all parts of the world.

The facilities installed are such that a 10,000 tons tanker can discharge a full cargo in 12 hours, and a vessel of a similar size can load the refined product in 20 hours.

At the jetty adjoining the entrance to the King's Dock, the largest liners can replenish their bunkers without entering the dock.

FISH TRADE.

The Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., of Grimsby, are firmly established with a fleet of 30 modern deep sea trawlers, whose chief fishing grounds are off the west coast of Ireland. This fleet is considerably augmented during seasons by fishing trawlers from Brixham, Ramsgate, etc. About 12,000 tons of fish are landed annually. An ice factory has been installed in connection with the industry, with an average daily production of 60 tons of ice. At the Queen's Dock, the Company have an offal works, where fish manure is manufactured, which has assumed large proportions.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) The ports of Swansea, Neath and Port Talbot, comprising the Port Sanitary District, derive their water supplied from the public service supply, maintained by their respective Corporations.

Samples of water are periodically examined, and are found to be free from contamination. Water mains are laid throughout the whole of the respective ports.

(b) All shipping is supplied through these sources from hydrants, which are conveniently placed for the supplying of vessels.

(c) No water boats are used in any of the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(1) *Arrangements for detection of Infectious Disease on inward vessels.*

All cases of sickness on vessels arriving in the port are investigated by the Inspector, and if in any way suspicious, the vessel is detained at the boarding station until the arrival of the Medical Officer.

Vessels having sickness on board are visited daily, until it is safe to assume that the sickness is of a non-infectious character.

(2) *Arrangements for notification to the Port Sanitary Authority of the arrival of inward vessels requiring special attention.*

Information is received from the sea pilots of any cases of suspected disease on incoming vessels. Vessels arriving in the roads can signal Mumbles Point if any attention is needed. Information from Mumbles Point can be transmitted by telephone to the boarding stations, and Port Sanitary Office. During night hours the Medical Officer, and Senior Inspector, can be notified by telephone at their private residences. Practically all the vessels of the British Tanker Co. send a wireless message notifying their probable time of arrival and, in addition, reporting if they have any sickness on board. This is passed on by the Company to the Port Sanitary Authority.

Other ships are increasingly reporting sickness by wireless to their brokers, who in like manner report to the Port Sanitary Authority.

H. M. Customs, and the sea pilots of Swansea and Port Talbot are supplied with a copy of the weekly record of infectious diseases at home and abroad, issued by the Ministry of Health.

(3) *Vessels boarded on arrival, by whom, where and how.*

All oil tankers from Abadan and Trinidad, grain vessels arriving from South American and Indian ports, and any vessels known to be from an infected or suspected port, are boarded on arrival by the Medical Officer of Health and an Inspector.

All vessels arriving in the day-time are boarded by an Inspector on arrival, and if necessary the Inspectors do tidal duties to board vessels, and report to the Medical Officer of Health. These vessels are boarded at the appointed boarding stations in the entrance channel, where the crews are examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) *Arrangements for disposal of cases of infectious disease, and for observation or surveillance of contacts.*

Infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, typhus and small pox, can be admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital at Cwmllyd, which is kept in readiness for the purpose.

Other cases of infectious diseases are admitted to the new Borough Isolation Hospital at Sketty.

Contacts, if remaining on the vessel are kept under daily observation. If allowed to leave the vessel and go home, notification is sent to the Medical Officer of Health of the place to which they are going. Suspicious cases are removed to hospital for observation.

(5) *Arrangements for disinfection of infected quarters, bedding, clothing, &c.*

All disinfection of infected quarters is undertaken by your Authority, and carried out personally by your Inspectors.

Disinfection for vermin, etc., is also undertaken by your Authority when requested by ships masters and brokers.

Otherwise it is undertaken by competent firms under the supervision of your Inspectors.

Infected bedding, clothing, etc., are removed by motor ambulance to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and disinfected by steam.

(6) *Arrangements for cleansing of persons.*

All seamen requiring treatment for cleansing of vermin, scabies, etc., are removed to the Infirmary where facilities exist for such cleansing.

(7) *Arrangements for ambulance transport.*

Arrangements exist between the Port Sanitary Authority, and the Borough Authority, for the use of a motor ambulance at any time during the day or night, for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(8) *Arrangements for detection and treatment of Venereal Disease amongst sailors.*

The clinic for treatment of venereal diseases for Swansea, and all ports in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, is at the Swansea General and Eye Hospital.

The ports of Port Talbot and Neath, are served by the clinic opened at Port Talbot under the Glamorgan County Council.

The facilities for the free treatment of venereal disease at the above clinics, are notified to the masters of vessels on arrival. Leaflets giving information on the dangers of venereal disease, and the facilities for free treatment, are supplied to the crews of vessels by your Inspectors.

It is also pointed out that the facilities and treatment are free to all nationalities.

| No. of seamen cases admitted for treatment. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|------|------|---------------------|-----|------|------|------|
| SWANSEA CENTRE. | | | | | PORT TALBOT CENTRE. | | | | |
| | | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | | | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
| Syphilis | ... | 100 | 22 | 249 | Syphilis | ... | 16 | 26 | 44 |
| Soft Chancre | ... | 7 | 3 | 20 | Soft Chancre | ... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Gonorrhoea | ... | 82 | 20 | 856 | Gonorrhoea | ... | 34 | 66 | 78 |
| Others | ... | 17 | 3 | 25 | Others | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 206 | 48 | 1150 | | | 52 | 93 | 122 |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCES | | 977 | 339 | 1150 | TOTAL ATTENDANCES | | 208 | 320 | 574 |

(9 & 10) *Arrangements for bacteriological examination of rats, and other bacteriological examinations.*

Bacteriological examination of rats, and all other bacteriological examinations, are made by Dr. A. F. Sladden at the Beck Pathological Laboratory.

Several cases of diarrhoea having occurred on the s.s. "Goodwood," a bacteriological examination of the water was made at the Beck Laboratory, which shewed that there was no typhoid or para-typhoid infection.

A doubtful case of hepatic abscess on the s.s. "Ea" was shewn by bacteriological examination to be of a non-infectious nature.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

| Disease. | No. of Cases during 1930. | | Average No. of Cases for previous 5 years. | No. of Vessels concerned. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------|--|---------------------------|
| | Passengers. | Crew. | | |
| Beri-Beri | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| Chickenpox | — | — | 1.2 | 6 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | 0.8 | 4 |
| Dysentery | — | — | 1.0 | 4 |
| Enteric Fever | — | 1 | 1.2 | 5 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| German Measles | — | 2 | — | — |
| Malaria | — | 2 | 5.0 | 17 |
| Measles | — | — | 0.4 | 2 |
| Paratyphoid | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | — | 1 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | — | — | 0.6 | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| TOTAL | — | 6 | 11.2 | 45 |

GERMAN MEASLES.

“CAMBRIDGE,” s.s.

Arrived from Glasgow March 6th, and during the stay in port two cases of German Measles were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital. The forecastles were fumigated, and all necessary precautions taken. The vessel sailed for Avonmouth on March 15th, the Medical Officer of Health of that port being notified.

ENTERIC FEVER.

“GRONLAND,” s.s.

On arrival from Archangel via Lowestoft on August 24th, was visited by the Medical Officer of Health, and after a medical examination an A. B. was removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital suffering from Enteric Fever. All the necessary measures were taken while the vessel remained in port.

(See Page 12 for case of Enteric Fever landed at Lowestoft from this vessel).

PNEUMONIA.

“DELPHIN,” s.s.

On arrival from Waterford on August 29th, the Master was removed to the General Hospital, suffering from Pneumonia.

MALARIA.

“ASKILD,” s.s.

Arrived from Bordeaux on October 24th. On the 28th the cook was removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital and received medical treatment for Malaria.

“GERANO,” s.s.

Arrived from Liverpool on December 30th. An A. B. received medical treatment for Malaria.

TABLE D.
Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage
but disposed of prior to arrival.

| Disease. | No. of Cases during 1930. | | Average No. of cases for previous 5 years. | No. of Vessels concerned. |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|--|------------------------------|
| | Passengers. | Crew. | | |
| Beri-Beri | — | — | 1.4 | 2 |
| Chickenpox | — | — | 0.6 | 2 |
| Cholera | — | — | 0.4 | 1 |
| Dysentery | — | 1 | 1.6 | 8 |
| Enteric Fever | — | 6 | 1.4 | 7 |
| Malaria | — | 1 | 0.8 | 4 |
| Measles | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | — | 1 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Typhus Fever | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| Smallpox | — | — | 3.6 | 16 |
| Yellow Fever | — | — | 0.2 | 1 |
| TOTAL | — | 9 | 10.6 | 44 |

ENTERIC FEVER.

“BARON ELIBANK,” s.s.

Arrived January 3rd from Cette via Larne, the Master reported that the 2nd Engineer had been landed at Gibraltar on November 29th, two firemen and an A. B. landed at Larne on the 28th December, all certified suffering from Enteric Fever.

The crew were medically examined on arrival at Port Talbot, and kept under observation. All the necessary measures were carried out.

“ISLEWORTH,” s.s.

Arrived June 1st from Port Pirie via Dakar, having on board the 3rd Officer of the s.s. “Bellorado,” who had been landed at Dakar suffering from Enteric Fever, now being invalided home.

“GRONLAND,” s.s.

Arrived August 24th from Archangel via Lowestoft. The Master reported that an A. B. had been landed at Lowestoft, certified suffering from Enteric Fever.

PNEUMONIA.

“MASIRAH,” s.s.

Arrived April 15th from Calcutta via Dundee, the Master reported having landed at Aden, the Cook, suffering from Pneumonia.

DYSENTERY.

“SCOTTISH STRATH,” m.v.

Arrived June 9th from Abadan, Suez and Port Said, having on board an A. B. ex another oil tanker, who had been landed at an intermediate port suffering from Dysentery, now being invalided home.

MALARIA.

“BRITISH FAITH,” m.v.

Arrived September 14th from Abadan, Suez and Port Said, having on board a British seaman ex. another oil tanker, who had been landed at an intermediate port suffering from Malaria, now being invalided home.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER AND PLAGUE ORDER (9th SEPTEMBER, 1907)
OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.**

All vessels arriving directly and indirectly from infected and suspected ports were boarded at H.M. Customs' Boarding Stations and were dealt with in accordance with the above Order.

On account of the occurrence of Plague and Cholera at Abadan (Persian Gulf) and in the area of the Suez Canal and Egypt, all ships arriving from these infected ports are boarded, and all persons on board medically examined. No vessel arrived with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague.

SWANSEA.

Vessels and crews examined on arrival at the boarding station by the Medical Officer of Health giving details of sickness reported on arrival and during the voyage.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Reg. Tons. | Nationality. | Where from | No. of persons on board. | Remarks. |
|---------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 4 | Scottish Strath, m.v.... | 4253 | British | Trinidad | 40 | All well. |
| „ 11 | British Dominion, m.v. | 4140 | do. | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 41 | do. |
| „ 12 | Lenfield, m.v. | 2406 | do. | Rosario via St. Vincent | 26 | do. |
| „ 22 | British Officer, s.s. | 4082 | do. | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 40 | do. |
| „ 29 | British Gunner, s.s. | 4073 | do. | do. | 43 | do. |
| Feb. 6 | British Grenadier, s.s. | 4077 | do. | Trinidad | 40 | do. |
| „ 7 | Lamington, s.s. | 2283 | do. | Rosario via St. Vincent | 28 | do. |
| „ 11 | Iris, sailing | 86 | French | Roscoff | 13 | do. |
| „ 19 | British Petrol, m.v. | 4112 | British | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 40 | do. |
| „ 27 | British Captain, s.s. | 4073 | do. | do. | 42 | do. |
| Mar. 3 | British Commodore, s.s. | 4072 | do. | do. | 43 | do. |
| „ 3 | Iris, sailing | 86 | French | Roscoff | 8 | do. |
| „ 11 | Cambridge, s.s. | 6677 | British | Glasgow | 57 | (See page 11). |
| „ 14 | British Motorist, m.v. | 4103 | do. | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 40 | All well. |
| „ 17 | British General, s.s. | 4072 | do. | do. | 39 | do. |
| „ 21 | British Engineer, s.s. | 4066 | do. | do. | 41 | do. |
| „ 22 | British Judge, s.s. | 4025 | do. | do. | 57 | do. |
| „ 23 | British Renown, m.v. | 4170 | do. | do. | 40 | do. |
| „ 24 | British Advocate, s.s. | 4151 | do. | do. | 41 | do. |
| „ 28 | British Aviator, m.v. | 4135 | do. | Trinidad | 40 | do. |
| „ 28 | British Ambassador, s.s. | 4114 | do. | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 60 | do. |
| „ 30 | British Birch, s.s. | 3544 | do. | do. | 38 | do. |
| April 1 | Buranda, s.s. | 2276 | do. | Rosario via St. Vincent | 26 | do. |
| „ 2 | British Gunner, s.s. | 4073 | do. | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 44 | do. |
| „ 3 | British Viscount, s.s. | 4091 | do. | do. | 47 | do. |

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Continued.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Reg. Tons. | Nationality. | Where from | No. of persons on board. | Remarks. |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| April 3 | Vitruvia, s.s. | 2944 | British ... | Batum ... | 39 | Seaman suffering from Venereal Disease. Referred to clinic at General Hospital. |
| „ 4 | British Officer, s.s. | 4082 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 47 | All well. |
| „ 19 | Scottish Maiden, m.v. | 4036 | do. ... | do. ... | 44 | Seaman discharged at Bombay suffering from Venereal Disease. |
| „ 29 | Scottish Castle, s.s. | 4523 | do. ... | Trinidad ... | 40 | All well. |
| „ 30 | Scottish Standard, m.v. | 4044 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 43 | do. |
| May 10 | Theotokos, s.s. | 2578 | Greek ... | Nicolaieff, Andros and Algiers | 27 | do. |
| „ 17 | British Architect, s.s. | 4393 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 43 | do. |
| „ 18 | British Commander, s.s. | 4072 | do. ... | do. ... | 46 | do. |
| „ 19 | British Councillor, s.s. | 4190 | do. ... | do. ... | 46 | 3rd Engineer suffering from Keratitis, Advised private medical attention. |
| „ 20 | British Motorist, m.v. | 4103 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | All well. |
| „ 25 | British Statesman, s.s. | 4153 | do. ... | do. ... | 45 | do. |
| „ 25 | British Aviator, m.v. | 4135 | do. ... | do. ... | 43 | do. |
| „ 30 | British Petrol, m.v. | 4112 | do. ... | do. ... | 45 | do. |
| June 5 | Appleleaf (R.F.A.), s.s. | 2912 | do. ... | Abadan, Aden, Suez and Port Said | 48 | do. |
| „ 7 | Wooburn, s.s. | 2532 | do. ... | Ismail, Reni and Sulina | 33 | do. |
| „ 9 | Scottish Strath, m.v. | 4523 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 41 | D.B. Seaman invalided home convalescent from Dysentery. |
| „ 10 | British Inventor, s.s. | 4225 | do. ... | do. ... | 43 | Cabin boy suffering from Urticaria. Received private medical attention. |
| „ 11 | British Viscount, s.s. | 4091 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | Seaman suffering from sprained foot. Treated privately. |
| „ 11 | British Officer, s.s. | 4082 | do. ... | do. ... | 45 | All well. |
| „ 12 | British Gunner, s.s. | 4082 | do. ... | do. ... | 45 | do. |
| „ 13 | British Corporal, s.s. | 4072 | do. ... | do. ... | 44 | do. |
| „ 18 | British Courage, m.v. | 4142 | do. ... | do. ... | 46 | do. |
| „ 19 | Willowpool, s.s. | 2977 | do. ... | Genoa ... | 32 | Landed body of young man, found in channel (ex speed boat <i>Hawk</i>). Inquest held. Verdict :—"Accidently drowned." |
| „ 23 | British Reliance, m.v.... | 4132 | do. ... | Trinidad ... | 40 | All well. |
| July 6 | British Glory, m.v. | 4165 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 41 | do. |
| „ 7 | British Fusilier, s.s. | 4100 | do. ... | do. ... | 39 | do. |
| „ 12 | British Faith, m.v. | 4188 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 22 | British Architect, s.s. | 4393 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 24 | British Gunner, s.s. | 4073 | do. ... | Trinidad ... | 40 | Seamen detained in hospital at Trinidad suffering from Venereal Disease. |
| „ 27 | British Hussar, s.s. | 4104 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 40 | All well. |
| „ 28 | British Statesman, s.s. | 4152 | do. ... | do. ... | 45 | do. |
| „ 29 | British Ambassador, s.s. | 4114 | do. ... | do. ... | 58 | do. |

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Continued.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Reg. Tons. | Nationality. | Where from | No. of Persons on board. | Remarks. |
|---------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| Aug. 1 | British Aviator, m.v. ... | 4135 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 39 | All well. |
| „ 1 | British Dominion, m.v. ... | 4140 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 2 | British Motorist, m.v. ... | 4103 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 3 | Laconia, s.s. ... | 11803 | do. ... | New York, via Boston (U.S.A.) | 579 | do. |
| „ 11 | British Inventor, s.s. ... | 4225 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 39 | do. |
| „ 14 | British Renown, m.v. ... | 4170 | do. ... | do. ... | 41 | 5th Engineer ill. Gastritis. Treated privately. |
| „ 15 | British Workman, s.s. ... | 4065 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | 3rd Engineer suffering from Prickly Heat. Greaser (Otitis Media). Asst. Steward (Dyspepsia). All three were referred to private medical man. |
| „ 18 | British Councillor, s.s. ... | 4190 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | All well. |
| „ 19 | British Corporal, s.s. ... | 4072 | do. ... | do. ... | 42 | Seaman ill with febrile attack and constipation. Removed to isolation hospital for observation. Tests ne- gative. Patient discharged to his home. |
| „ 22 | British Officer, s.s. ... | 4083 | do. ... | do. ... | 42 | D.B.S. invalided home, fracture of metacarpal bone of left thumb. |
| „ 25 | Gronland, s.s. ... | 886 | Danish ... | Archangel, ... via Lowestoft | 18 | (See page 11). |
| „ 29 | British Grenadier, s.s. ... | 4077 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 42 | All well. |
| Sept. 1 | Penrose, s.s. ... | 2630 | do. ... | Buenos Aires, via Portishead | 30 | do. |
| „ 9 | British Aviator, m.v. ... | 4135 | do. ... | Trinidad ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 11 | Irrawaddy, s.s. ... | 2561 | do. ... | Freemantle via Dur- ban & Las Palmas | 67 | do. |
| „ 13 | British Endeavour, s.s. ... | 2641 | do. ... | Batum ... | 36 | do. |
| „ 14 | British Faith, m.v. ... | 4188 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 43 | D.B.S. (3) suffering from Malaria, Heat Stroke and Gastritis, respectively |
| „ 16 | British Glory, m.v. ... | 4165 | do. ... | do. ... | 43 | D.B.S. ill (Heat Stroke). Seaman suffering from Venereal Disease, referred to clinic at General Hospital. |
| „ 23 | British Commodore, s.s. ... | 4072 | do. ... | do. ... | 44 | Seaman suffering from Venereal Disease, referred to clinic at General Hospital. |
| „ 28 | British Architect, s.s. ... | 4393 | do. ... | do. ... | 39 | All well. |
| „ 28 | British Hussar, s.s. ... | 4104 | do. ... | do. ... | 41 | Seaman (sprain of right ankle). |
| „ 29 | British Valour, m.v. ... | 4101 | do. ... | do. ... | 39 | All well. |
| „ 30 | British Statesman, s.s. ... | 4152 | do. ... | do. ... | 39 | do. |
| Oct. 3 | British Gunner, s.s. ... | 4073 | do. ... | do. ... | 41 | Fireman and D.B.S. suffering from boils in right axilla and heatstroke respectively. |
| „ 5 | British Dominion, m.v. ... | 4141 | do. ... | do. ... | 42 | All well. |
| „ 6 | British Colonel, s.s. ... | 4141 | do. ... | do. ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 9 | British Viscount, s.s. ... | 4091 | do. ... | Trinidad ... | 40 | do. |
| „ 13 | British Fusilier, s.s. ... | 4100 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 37 | Electrician and M.R.S. suffering from Ringworm. |
| „ 17 | British Birch, s.s. ... | 3544 | do. ... | do. ... | 37 | A.B. suffering from Hernia. |
| „ 23 | British Renown, m.v. ... | 4170 | do. ... | do. ... | 41 | All well. |

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Continued.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Reg. Tons. | Nationality. | Where from. | No. of Persons on board. | Remarks. |
|---------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| Oct. 26 | British Courage, m.v. | 4142 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 41 | Seaman suffering from Venereal Disease. Referred to clinic at General Hospital. |
| „ 28 | Chastine Maersk, s.s. | 3200 | Danish ... | Falmouth | 30 | A.B. with Diarrhoea. kept under observation. Treated privately and recovered. |
| Nov. 1 | British Commander, s.s. | 4072 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 43 | D.B.S. (Urethritis). Treated at General Hospital. |
| „ 2 | Danubio, s.s. | 2260 | Italian ... | Leningrad | 30 | All well. |
| „ 15 | British Engineer, s.s. | 4065 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 45 | D.B.S. (Eczema). Proceeded to his home for treatment. |
| „ 16 | British Advocate, s.s. | 4151 | do. ... | do. | 40 | All well. |
| „ 16 | British Chemist, m.v. | 4129 | do. ... | do. | 44 | do. |
| „ 17 | Bretonne, m/sail | 75 | French ... | Roscoff | 6 | do. |
| „ 22 | Kamo, s.s. | 2255 | U.S.S.R. ... | Leningrad | 43 | do. |
| „ 26 | Elg, m.v. | 2350 | Norwegian | Liverpool | 27 | Carpenter (Herpes). Treated privately. |
| Dec. 1 | British Union, m.v. | 4163 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 40 | All well. |
| „ 3 | Dux, s.s. | 761 | Norwegian | Blaye | 37 | do. |
| „ 3 | British Commodore, s.s. | 4072 | British ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 45 | do. |
| „ 6 | British Renown, m.v. | 4170 | do. ... | Trinidad | 40 | do. |
| „ 11 | British Captain, s.s. | 4072 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 39 | do. |
| „ 13 | British Colonel, s.s. | 4141 | do. ... | do. | 47 | D.B.S. (2)—Sand Fly Fever and Heat Stroke respectively. Both treated privately. |
| „ 14 | British Grenadier, s.s. | 4077 | do. ... | do. | 40 | All well. |
| „ 15 | British Loyalty, m.v. | 4167 | do. ... | do. | 42 | D.B.S. (injury of foot). Proceeded home. |
| „ 21 | British Courage, m.v. | 4142 | do. ... | Trinidad | 40 | All well. |
| „ 23 | British Statesman, s.s. | 4152 | do. ... | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | 42 | do. |
| „ 28 | British Justice, m.v. | 4122 | do. ... | do. | 40 | do. |

PORT TALBOT DISTRICT.

Vessels and crews examined on arrival at the Boarding Station by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, giving details of sickness reported on arrival and during the voyage.

| Date. | Name of Vessel. | Reg. Tons. | Nationality. | Where from | No. of persons on board. | Remarks. |
|---------|--------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1930 | | | | | | |
| Jan. 3 | Baron Elibank s.s. | 1428 | British ... | Cette via Larne | 27 | (See page 12). |
| Apr. 24 | Kohistan, s.s. | 3708 | do. .. | Abu Zenima (Red Sea) | 56 | All well. |

OTHER CASES OF SICKNESS, ETC., INVESTIGATED.

In addition to the cases of infectious and non-infectious cases of sickness tabulated, 160 cases of sickness, etc., occurring during the voyage, or on arrival, and during the stay in port, were investigated by the inspectors, which included 72 cases of sickness of a non-infectious character, 43 cases of venereal disease, 38 cases of injuries, and 7 deaths.

The cases of sickness received private treatment, the cases of venereal disease were referred to the venereal clinic at the General Hospital, and cases of injuries were removed to hospitals.

Of the deaths reported, 6 were by drowning, and 1 accidental.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) *Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.*

- (a) All rats captured on vessels are superficially examined before cremation, and suspected rats sent to the Beck Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports, are examined for the presence of dead rats.

Specimen rats from these vessels are always sent for bacteriological examination.

- (b) Similar measures are adopted when dealing with quays, wharves, and warehouses in the vicinity of the port.

(2) *Preventing passage of rats between ship and shore.*

Vessels loading or discharging are requested when possible, to have all mooring chains and ropes guarded by rat discs properly fixed in position ; gangways etc., raised at night ; and lighters removed from alongside after working hours. All grain vessels are kept moored away from the wharf, while being discharged.

(3) *Methods of deratization.*

- (a) Ships : Fumigation by sulphur dioxide, and hydrogen cyanide, trapping, and laying of poison baits.
- (b) Warehouses, wharves, river banks, etc., and other premises in the vicinity of the docks, continued trapping, baiting, and ferreting are the methods adopted.

(4) *Measures for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.*

Enquiries are made on all vessels as to the presence of rats. All grain vessels, general cargo vessels and oil tankers are examined by the deratization inspectors. Special attention is given to vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports.

Vessels requiring deratization certificates are systematically examined by the deratization inspectors. Quays, warehouses, wharves, etc., are periodically inspected and the extent of rat infestation reported upon. Notices are served upon the owners, followed by advice as to the best methods of destruction.

Most warehousemen are supplied with traps and poison bait, and are making efforts to reduce the rat population. Large areas devoted to the storage of timber, deals, and pitprops, are inspected for rat prevalence, and when necessary poison baits are laid down.

(5) *Rat-proofing.*

- (a) To what extent^a are docks, wharves ; warehouses, etc., rat-proof ?

The rat-proofing of docks and wharves presents a difficult problem. Of recent years, most of the warehouses and transit sheds have been practically rendered rat-proof, by the abolishment of unnecessary woodwork, and the laying of patent concrete floors.

- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

(1) When vessels are examined for rat infestation, or for fumigation purposes, any harbourage, runs, access to stores, peaks, etc., are sought. The masters or owners are advised as to any improvements practicable.

(2) On shore, in recently constructed warehouses the latest methods designed to reduce rat harbourage to a minimum have been adopted, and when reconstructing any older type of warehouse similar improvements have been carried out.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DERATIZATION OF SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1929.

These regulations were issued in 1929 to provide for the application of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, and came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1930, making it obligatory on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port, for the medical officer of health to require the Master to produce a valid deratization certificate, or a valid deratization exemption certificate. If no valid certificate is produced the regulations require the ship to be inspected, and a dated deratization exemption certificate issued if the ship is free from rats, or is maintained in such a condition that the number of rats on board is kept down to the minimum.

If the ship is not so maintained, the regulations require the Master to make arrangements for deratization to be carried out in a manner approved by the Medical Officer of Health. After deratization (which is usually carried out by fumigation with sulphur dioxide or hydrogen cyanide) has been completed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health a dated deratization certificate is issued.

These certificates are valid for six months, and may be extended for one month in the case of a ship proceeding to her home port. Certificates are only issued at ports possessing the equipment and personnel necessary for the deratization of ships, approved and notified to the Office International d'Hygiene Publique by the government of the country concerned.

The estimation of rat prevalence calls for a thorough examination of all parts of the ship, particularly those which are most remote and difficult of access, together with the ability to recognise the various rat indications such as the amount of excreta, whether recent or stale, runs, gnawings, nests, damage to cargo, marking, harbourage, etc.

During the year 498 certificates have been issued under the regulations ; 27 deratization certificates and 471 deratization exemption certificates. Of the vessels granted deratization certificates, 24 were fumigated with SO_2 two with H.CN. and one deratized by trapping. It was necessary on ten of these vessels to instruct the masters to fumigate, owing to the extent of rat infestation discovered after examination, which resulted in 260 rats being destroyed. One vessel, an oil tanker, was deratized by trapping, 10 rats being destroyed. The remaining 16 vessels were fumigated by request, some as ordinary routine protective measures, others to meet the requirements of certain countries. On 6 of these vessels 19 rats were destroyed, the remaining 10 gave negative results. Chiefly, the duties under the regulations have been the examination of the regular local continental traders and oil tankers requiring certificates. Owing to the character of the trade of the port, these vessels are mainly engaged in carrying cargoes which are unattractive to rats. From experience it is exceptional to find any of these vessels rat infested, only slight traces being occasionally found. 42 deratization exemption certificates were issued to oil tankers during the year. These vessels are modern, and remarkably free from rat infestation ; harbourage is reduced to a minimum ; and every precaution taken to prevent access.

Trapping was employed on 18 vessels granted deratization exemption certificates when the traces have been slight and localised, 54 rats being trapped.

Measures of rat destruction on vessels other than those dealt with under the former regulations have been carried out. Vessels, although possessing valid certificates, have been systematically examined for rats. Trapping was employed on 27 vessels, 261 rats being destroyed. At the Beck Laboratory 46 specimen rats from vessels were bacteriologically examined and found free from plague.

Warehouses, wharves, quays, etc., in the vicinity of the docks are periodically inspected for rat infestation and harbourage. Continual measures by trapping and laying poison baits are employed to reduce the rat population. During the year 900 rats were destroyed in warehouses, etc. Five of these were also submitted for bacteriological examination, and found free from plague.

RATS DESTROYED DURING 1930.

TABLE E.

(1)—On Vessels.

[illegible]

TABLE F.
(2)—In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

| Number of Rats. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total in Year. |
|----------------------|------|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|----------------|
| Black | 9 | 11 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 74 |
| Brown | 43 | 57 | 38 | 61 | 26 | 31 | 20 | 37 | 279 | 33 | 128 | 73 | 826 |
| Species not recorded | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Examined | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Infected with Plague | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

RATS BACTERIOLOGICALLY EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR AT THE BECK LABORATORY.

| Date. | Name of Vessel, Warehouse, etc. | No. of Rats examined. | Where from. | Cargo. | Result. |
|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1930 | | | | | |
| Jan. 29 | Warwickshire, s.s. | 1 | Indian Ports via Barry | General | No evidence of "Bacillus Pestis." |
| Feb. 12 | Concordia, s.s. | 2 | London | Water ballast | do. |
| „ 22 | Lamington, s.s. | 2 | Rosario | do. | do. |
| Mar. 13 | Elaine, L. D., s.s. | 2 | West African Ports | do. | do. |
| „ 14 | Emmanuel Stavroudis, s.s. | 2 | Monte Video | do. | do. |
| April 1 | British Birch, s.s. | 2 | Abadan, Suez & Port Said | Crude petroleum oil | do. |
| „ 2 | *Porteurno, s.s. | 2 | Dairen via Avonmouth | Water ballast | do. |
| „ 22 | Yero Carras, s.s. | 2 | La Plata via Liverpool | Grain | do. |
| May 14 | Buranda, s.s. | 2 | Rosario via St. Vincent | do. | do. |
| „ 30 | Weaver & Co's. Warehouse | 1 | | | do. |
| „ 30 | Evans & Dyers' Warehouse | 1 | | | do. |
| June 3 | Markakis, s.s. | 1 | Rotterdam | Water ballast | do. |
| „ 17 | Penang, s.v. | 2 | Sydney, N.S.W. | do. | do. |
| „ 17 | Aizkarai Mendi, s.s. | 2 | Rosario | do. | do. |
| July 7 | Anna Vassilaki, s.s. | 2 | Antwerp | do. | do. |
| „ 13 | *Penolver, s.s. | 2 | Aabenaa | do. | do. |
| Aug. 28 | Neotsfield, s.s. | 2 | Hull | do. | do. |
| „ 30 | Delphin, s.s. | 2 | Waterford | do. | do. |
| Sept. 9 | Breynton, s.s. | 2 | Antwerp | do. | do. |
| „ 23 | *Brandale, s.s. | 2 | Bizerta, via Barry | do. | do. |
| „ 25 | Triaina, s.s. | 2 | Amsterdam | do. | do. |
| Oct. 14 | Eftychia, | 2 | Antwerp | do. | do. |

* Vessels dealt with at Port Talbot.

RATS BACTERIOLOGICALLY EXAMINED DURING THE YEAR AT THE BECK LABORATORY *-Continued.*

| Date. | Name of Vessel. Ware-house, etc. | No. of Rats examined. | Where from. | Cargo. | Results. |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1930 | | | | | |
| Oct. 28 | British Birch, s.s. ... | 1 | Abadan, Suez and Port Said | Crude petroleum oil | No evidence of "Bacillus Pestis." |
| „ 29 | Aranguren, s.s. ... | 1 | Rouen ... | Water ballast ... | do. |
| Nov. 3 | Blairgowrie, s.s. ... | 2 | Rochester ... | do. ... | do. |
| „ 8 | Fish Market ... | 2 | | | do. |
| „ 12 | Maroulio V. Polemi, s.s. ... | 2 | Berdiansk ... | Grain ... | do. |
| „ 24 | Kamo, s.s. ... | 1 | Leningrad ... | do. ... | do. |
| „ 24 | Nicolas, s.s. ... | 1 | Rotterdam ... | Water ballast ... | do. |
| Dec. 8 | Coast Lines Warehouse ... | 1 | | | do. |

TABLE G.

Particulars relating to plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels arriving in the Port during 1930.

| Name of Vessel. | Date of Arrival. | Whether "Infected" or "Suspected." | Methods of Rat Destruction employed. | Number of dead Rats recovered. | Whether a Certificate of Deratization was issued? | Remarks. |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Nil | — | — | — | — | — | — |

TABLE H.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels from Plague infected Ports (other than those included in Table G) arriving in the Port during 1930, and number of Certificates issued in respect of such vessels).

| Total No. of Vessels arriving from plague infected Ports. | Number of such Vessels fumigated by S.O.2. | Number of Rats killed. | Number of such Vessels fumigated by H. CN. | Number of Rats killed. | Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed. | Number of Rats killed. | Number of such Vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out. | Number of Fumigation Certificates issued on Form "Port II." | | No. of other Certificates issued. |
|---|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|---|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | Deratization. | Exemption. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 89 (Including Repeat Voyages). | 11 | 201 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 123 | 62 | 13 | 36 | Nil |

TABLE I.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Vessels (other than those included in Tables G & H) and Number of Certificates issued in respect of such Vessels during 1930.

| Number of Vessels fumigated by S.O.2. | Number of dead Rats recovered. | Number of Vessels fumigated by H. CN. | Number of dead Rats recovered. | Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed. | Number of dead Rats recovered. | Number of Certificates issued on Form "Port II." | | Number of other Certificates issued. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Deratization. | Exemption. | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 13 | 66 | 1 | Nil | 38 | 202 | 14 | 435 | Nil |

INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

During the year 6,522 vessels were inspected at the ports under your jurisdiction, 4,783 British and 1,739 Foreign, a decrease from last year of 238. British vessels decreased by 342 and Foreign increased by 104. The total number reported to be defective was 857, defects were remedied on 763. The total of nuisances and defects found on vessels inspected was 1,446 of which 1,131 were remedied, in addition, 841 verminous and dirty beds destroyed. Three statutory notices, 458 informal notices, and 396 verbal instructions were issued, 2,193 re-visits were made by your Inspectors to enforce compliance with notices, and investigate cases of sickness.

The following table shews the number of vessels inspected, British and Foreign, at the respective ports, with the number of nuisances and defects dealt with, and the total population.

| District. | Number of Vessels. | | | Number of Nuisances and Defects dealt with. | Total No. of Persons on board vessels Inspected. |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|--------|--|--|
| | British. | Foreign. | Total. | | |
| SWANSEA | 3,697 | 1,100 | 4,797 | 1,079 | 86,200 |
| NEATH | 213 | 15 | 228 | 52 | 2,437 |
| PORT TALBOT ... | 843 | 624 | 1,467 | 315 | 25,303 |
| PORTHCAWL ... | 30 | — | 30 | — | 1,058 |
| TOTALS ... | 4,783 | 1,739 | 6,522 | 1,446 | 114,998 |

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS INSPECTED.

[illegible]

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS INSPECTED—*Continued*

| Nationality | SWANSEA | | | NEATH | | | PORT TALBOT | | | PORTHCAWL | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------|------|-------|-----------|------|-------|
| | Steam | Sail | Total | Steam | Sail | Total | Steam | Sail | Total | Steam | Sail | Total |
| Jugo-Slavian ... | 5 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Latvian ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Lithuanian ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Norwegian ... | 223 | — | 223 | 7 | — | 7 | 114 | — | 114 | — | — | — |
| Panamarian ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Peruvian ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Polish ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Portuguese ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Spanish ... | 91 | — | 91 | — | — | — | 79 | — | 79 | — | — | — |
| Swedish ... | 98 | 1 | 99 | — | — | — | 39 | 1 | 40 | — | — | — |
| Turkish ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U. S. America ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.S.S.R. ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS ... | 4542 | 255 | 4797 | 185 | 43 | 228 | 1393 | 74 | 1467 | 30 | — | 30 |

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

| Nationality of Vessel. | Number inspected during 1930. | Defects of original construction. | Structural defects through wear and tear. | Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| BRITISH ... | 4,783 | 2 | 389 | 521 |
| OTHER NATIONS ... | 1,739 | 1 | 221 | 312 |

LIST OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH.

| Nature of Nuisance or Defects. | Swansea. | Neath. | Port Talbot. | Porthcawl | Total. |
|---|----------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| Forecastsles, berths, cleaned, painted, etc. | 227 | 13 | 33 | — | 273 |
| Waterclosets, ditto | 66 | 9 | 80 | — | 155 |
| Peaks cleaned and painted | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Defective or dirty water tanks or casks | 18 | — | 2 | — | 20 |
| Drinking water taken in at suspected ports, ordered to be discharged | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Damp quarters caused by leaky decks over berths, unlined iron decks over berths and defective wood lining | 41 | 4 | 20 | — | 65 |
| Insufficient ventilation of crews' spaces | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Defective ventilators in ditto | 8 | 5 | 1 | — | 14 |
| Insufficient lighting; defective side ports, deck prisms, etc. ... | 134 | 12 | 36 | — | 182 |
| Ships' gear kept in crews' spaces | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 4 |
| Defective bulkheads and floors in crews' spaces and W.C's. ... | 4 | — | 1 | — | 5 |
| Foul accumulations on deck and quays | 81 | — | 19 | — | 100 |
| Defective or dirty food lockers | 33 | — | 5 | — | 38 |
| Defective cable chain casing in forecastle or defective or dirty alleyways, companionways | 6 | 1 | — | — | 7 |
| No tables in forecastles; defective ditto | 3 | — | 1 | — | 4 |
| Defective and dirty bunks in forecastles | 7 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Defective and dirty cooks' galleys | 9 | — | — | — | 9 |
| Defective and dirty vegetable lockers, pantries, food-bins, etc. ... | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Insufficient heating; defective stoves, and stove pipes, radiators, etc. | 119 | 6 | 41 | — | 166 |
| Defective forecastle and berth doors | 4 | — | 4 | — | 8 |
| Ship's gear in W.C's., bathrooms, etc.... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Defective drainage in forecastles and berths | 3 | — | 3 | — | 6 |
| Verminous forecastles and berths | 177 | 1 | 19 | — | 197 |
| Leaking hawse-pipe in forecastles | 15 | — | 6 | — | 21 |
| Defective and dirty fish rooms in steam trawlers | 6 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Defective seats in forecastles | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dirty messrooms, bathrooms, lavatories and wash-houses ... | 28 | — | 12 | — | 40 |
| Defective skylight in forecastles | 24 | — | — | — | 24 |
| Defective drainage, seats, doors, ventilation, pans, troughs, flushing, light, soil pipes, etc., in W.C's. | 47 | — | 24 | — | 71 |
| Ballast tank leaking into forecastles | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| No water closet accommodation provided and insufficient accommodation | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Defective fresh water pumps | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Holds and peaks ventilating into living spaces | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Defective cabin and forecastle staircase | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Poultry pens, etc., cleansed | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| TOTALS | 1079 | 52 | 315 | — | 1446 |

FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) *Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.*

Food Imports.

At the fish market 184,344 cwts. of mixed fish were landed during the year, chiefly from the fishing grounds off the Irish Coast. The fish landed was inspected daily and found to be of good quality. All unsold fish and offal was removed daily to the offal factory, to be converted into fish manure, etc.

Other imports were grain, cereals, sugar, potatoes, lard, canned and preserved goods. All were found in good condition, other than small quantities being damaged by sea or other causes. All unsound food withheld from human consumption was with a few exceptions disposed of locally or otherwise dealt with. When sent to another district the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned was notified.

The food inspector made 927 visits and 219 re-visits, to inspect food-stuffs landed at the warehouses, stores, etc.

The following table gives the amount of unsound foodstuffs dealt with during the year :—

| <i>Description.</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Cwt.</i> | <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>Lbs.</i> | <i>How disposed of</i> | <i>Description.</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Cwts</i> | <i>Qrs.</i> | <i>Lbs.</i> | <i>How disposed of</i> | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|------------------------|----|
| Biscuits ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 3 | ... | 16 | Destroyed. | Milk (condensed) ... | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | Destroyed. | |
| Canned Goods ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | do. | Parsnips ... | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | Sold for pig food. | |
| Cream (canned)... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 23 | do. | Peas (canned)... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 5 | Destroyed. | |
| Currants ... | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | do. | Potatoes ... | 6 | ... | 19 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 | Sold for pig food. | |
| Fish (canned) ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 19 | do. | Quaker Oats ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | Destroyed. | |
| Fish (dried) ... | 0 | ... | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | 14 | Conveyed to Fish Meal Factory. | Rice ... | 2 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | Sold for poultry food. | |
| Fish (wet) ... | 26 | ... | 10 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | do. | Seaweed ... | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | Destroyed. | |
| Fruit (canned) ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 5 | Destroyed. | Sugar ... | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | To be re-conditioned. | |
| Flour ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 0 | To be re-conditioned. | Tomato Catsup ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 17 | Destroyed. | |
| Lard ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 2 | ... | 0 | Destroyed. | Tongue (canned) ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | do. | |
| Meat (canned) ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 14 | do. | Wheat ... | 6 | ... | 14 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 | Sold for poultry food. | |
| | | | | | | TOTAL ... | | | | | | 45 | ... | 19 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 |

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED) MILK REGULATIONS, 1926.

No milk has been imported to which the above Regulations apply.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1927.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the above Regulations.

(2) *Shellfish.*

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1915.

In my annual report for 1929, I mentioned steps were being taken to resuscitate the oyster industry at the Mumbles, under the aegis of the South Wales Fisheries Board. The measure of success then achieved has not been increased.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the regulations. Dredging is prohibited in the area within half a mile of the outfall of the sewer off the Mumbles, and strong tidal currents help to carry sewerage away from the most generally worked beds, which are two miles distant in Swansea Bay. Periodical bacteriological examinations of oysters dredged have given negative results.

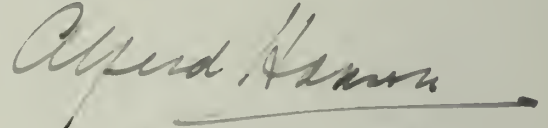
(3) *Number of samples of food examined by (a) Bacteriologist : (b) Analyst.*

No occasion arose for any samples of food to be examined as above.

I have to express my indebtedness to the Officers of H.M. Customs and H.M. Board of Trade, at the ports under your jurisdiction, also the Dock Superintendents and Dock Masters of Swansea, Neath, Port Talbot, and Porthcawl, for co-operation with the Officers of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority Joint Board in carrying out their responsible duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,


Port Medical Officer of Health.

Port Sanitary Offices.

10 Somerset Place,

Swansea.

March, 1931.

